Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1864. { NO. 52.

...TON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
...letters on business must be addressed.
..., Editor. ... L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
...ly in advance,... $10 00
... 5 00
...months, invariably in advance,... $25 00
... 15 00
... 1 00
...ntil forbid; the only deviation from this ... as above stated.

...hereby forewarn all persons ... gun or fishing, or rafting ... our lands in the county ... the law will be enforced against them.
JOHN R. CREWS.
JOHN F. ROBITZSCH.
WM. ROBITZSCH.
WM. F. ROBITZSCH.
65 3m

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, } Wilmington, N. C., March 30 1864. }

It is ascertained that traitors in our midst ... communicating information to ... on the White Oak River and ... Therefore, these roads, except by permission ... hereby prohibited. Obedience to this command will arrest ... persons infringing this ...
By command of Major General Whiting:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.
25 tf

...OTICE AND SUIT.
...ANY ... BANK
...Bonds, &c.
...NOTES
...Bonds, &c.
...J. VANSICKLE.
...20 2d&4 ...

...H. CANNADY,
...COUNTY—IN EQUITY.
...Petition for Dower.
...A. D. ...
...A. B. ...
...Lord ...
...Clerk.
...50 6t—50 3t

...Term, ...
...Quarter Sessions of ...
...Henry, de...
...to the estate of ...
...village of Nine ...
...will be ...
...Adm'r, ...
...7 7t—49 7

...September Term, ...
...Quarter Sessions of ...
...Margaret Mur...
...indebted to the es...
...and to those hav...
...duly authenti...
...by law, at this notice ...
...Adm'r.
...61 6t

...Court of Pleas and Quarter ...
...County, as Administrator of ...
...deceased, notifies all per...
...to present them only ...
...duly authenticated ...
...by law, otherwise ...
...of this notice.
...PLAYER, Adm'r.
...6 6t—50 6t

...FOR PLANTERS.
...QUARTERMASTER, }
...Sept. 1, 1864. }
...Wilmington at the above ...
...a ready Army Wagon ...
...Capt. & A. Q. M.
...Post N. C.
6 11—51 2

...Good Advice for All.
...be happy! We may if we will, ...
...pleasures in life to offset balance the ill. ...
...we never can avoid evil, if well understood, ...
...wisely managed, would turn to a good; ...
...we were but as ready to look to the light, ...
...we are to spring because it is night. ...
...it is truth, both in word and in deed, ...
...that who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

...try to be happy! It is not for long, ...
...one another on each other by counsel and song ...
...we make the best use of our time that we may, ...
...is much we can do to enliven our way. ...
...in earnestness each do our best. ...
...God and our conscience, and trust, for thereat, ...
...taking this truth, both in word and in deed, ...
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 15, 1864.

We are not going to indulge in moralizing, neither do we wish to *look* wise, perhaps because we fear that people would find us out too soon. The proverb used to say, "set a thief to catch a thief." One humbug will be apt to find out another, and therefore it is that we are apt to suspect those who are first to suspect others.

We merely wish to apologize for our own sins of omission to day, if indeed they be sins. We have really little to say on public affairs. Will we be blamed if we say little? We trust not. The apparent necessity of saying something—of having something to tell, has led to more indiscretion in speaking and writing—to more unwise revelations—to more imprudent committals—to more bitter heart-burnings than all other causes combined. We are not now speaking of the mere village gossip, the scandal-monger by prescription, but to all the descendants of ADAM and EVE gifted with that "unruly member," a tongue, or that equally unruly and still more dangerous member—for such it seems to be—a pen. Who that has been doomed to pore over the productions of "special correspondents" or the leaders of "leading journals" but has felt that much that has been said has been said for the purpose of being said. Clever paradoxes—shrewd attempts to look wise, and clownish efforts to emulate independence have been evoked, if not compelled, by the excessity of saying something.

Now, for the half-grimace we have made to feel—we mean we have no blue view to oil over the situation. We might speculate on the position of things in Virginia and Georgia. We might send what ground the New York *Herald* has for anticipating a tremendous conflict at Rome' Station, or what some of the Georgia papers mean by predicting some great movement that shall bring joy to the Confederacy. But we attach little importance to these predictions, whether by Northern or Confederate papers. It may very well be that GRANT, stimulated by the progress of SHERMAN in the capture of Atlanta, may attempt to strike a blow at Richmond or Petersburg; it is not impossible that our forces in Georgia should make an effort to retrieve or offset their recent reverse; it is even within the respectable probability that our army of the Valley District, under EARLY, should strike a heavy retributive blow before the season closes; but all this is mere supposition, and amounts simply to an expression of opinion that the campaign has not closed yet.

We must say in regard to Georgia, that if any project is on foot for the recapture of Atlanta, it is folly for any Confederate paper to be giving the enemy notice of it. If there be no such project on foot, it is wrong to be exciting hopes for which there is no foundation. These mysterious givings out of something that are very apt to end in nothing, even if they do not do positive harm.

GRANT will try to winter where he is, and be ready to start his next campaign against Richmond from that point. SHERMAN's policy will not be far different, we suppose. During the winter, attempts will probably be made upon our coast, and everything done to weaken our energies and exhaust our resources, which the Yankees flatter themselves are rapidly failing.

Meanwhile, at the North, the wild hunt for office will go on. The shoddyites, the contractors, the proscribed thieves—the whole machinery of official corruption will be arrayed in favour of LINCOLN. These hungry for spoils—"the fierce Democracy"—out of office and on short rations for the last four years, will make a stern onslaught under the banners of Little Mac. The fanatics of the Northwest, those of the Republican party dissatisfied with LINCOLN, or partizans of CHASE, will probably go for FREMONT, or if not for him for some person yet to be brought out. The thing will be all a hunt for office and profit—for plunder and spoils, in which the interest of the Southern people will be of the smallest. It will be for them to see that they are not the victims of the plunderers and the spoilers, for in one of these relations will any party that may be successful at the North stand to them.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH REFERENCE TO THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

JONESBORO', Sept. 11, 1864.—The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN:

HDQUARTERS MILITARY DIST. of Miss., } In the Field, Atlanta, Sept. 7, 1864. }

To Gen. J. B. Hood, Comdg. Confederate Army.

GENERAL: I have deemed it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed. Those who prefer, to go South, the rest North. For the former, I can provide transportation and cars to Rough and Ready, also wagons. But their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible, it will be necessary that you assist families in Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovejoy.

If you consent, I will undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer going South, as far as Rough and Ready, with all movable effects, such as clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc. Servants white and black, may also accompany them, provided no force be used towards the blacks one way nor the other. If they wish to go to their masters and mistresses, they can do so, otherwise they will be sent away or employed by the quartermasters. Atlanta is not fit for families or non combatants. I have no desire to send persons North, if you a sist in conveying them South.

If this proposition meets your views, I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses, animals or persons sent for purposes stated, shall, in no manner, be harmed or molested; you in your turn agreeing that any cars, wagons, carriages, persons or animals shall not be interfered with. Each might send a guard, say one hundred men to maintain order. the truce to be limited to ten days after a certain time appointed.

I authorize the Mayor to choose two citizens to carry this letter and such documents as the Mayor may forward in explanation. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

H'D Q'RS ARMY OF TENN., } In the Field, Sept. 18th, 1864. }

To Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S Forces in Georgia:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by James M. Ball and James R. Crew, citizens of Atlanta, is received.

You say therein, and deem it the interest of the United States that citizens residing at Atlanta be removed, etc. I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I accept the proposition to declare a ten days' truce, or such time as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction.

I suggest that staff officers be appointed by you to superintend their removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal farther south; that a guard of 100 men be sent by each party, as you propose, to maintain order at that place, and that the removal begin on next Monday, Sept. 12th.

All now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends the studied and ingenious cruelty of all acts ever before brought before the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war.

In the name of the God of humanity I protest against the expulsion from their homes and fire-sides, of the wives and children of our brave people.

I have the honor to be, Gen'l,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. B. HOOD, Gen'l.

Special to the Constitutionalist.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

LOVEJOY, Sept. 12, 1864.

Gen. Hood's proposition to exchange prisoners failed. Gen. Sherman, in his correspondence, showed an unwillingness to exchange men whose terms of service had expired.

The truce begins to-day, and has reference only to the lines immediately around Rough and Ready, and is not to affect other movements. It is considered advantageous to our side.

Our troops are fresh and vigorous, and ready to begin the new campaign.

Stragglers are daily returning.

Official returns show our losses during the last four weeks to be inconsiderable. Hood is better able to meet Sherman than when he assumed command.

Confidence is completely restored.

The report of Forrest being in East Tennessee is discredited.

Twenty five hundred citizens are expected from Atlanta.

Gov. Brown has furloughed the militia for thirty days, to go home and attend to their crops.

The rumor of Beauregard's assumption of the command of this army has no foundation.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Fling wildly each fold, brave flag! unrolled
In all thy breadth and length
Float out unfurled, and show the world
A new born nation's strength;
Then dost not wave all bright and brave—
In holiday attire,
Mid cannon chimes a thousand times
Baptized in blood and fire.

No silken toy to flaunt in joy,
When careless shouts are heard,
When thou art borne and scathed and torn
A nation's heart is stirred;
Where half clad groups of toil worn troops
Are marching to the wars,
What grateful tears and heartfelt cheers
Salute the cross of stars.

Thou ne'er has seen the pomp and sheen
The pageant of a court,
Or marqueride of war's parade
Where fields are fought in sport;
But thou know'st well the savage yell
From which the Yankees reel,
When on the steps resistless leaps
A sea of Southern steel.

Thou know'st the storm of balls that swarm
In dense and hurling fight,
When thy crowd bore a blaze with stars,
Plunge headlong through the fight,
Where thou'rt unfurled are thickest hurled
The thunderbolts of war,
And shout met by loudest threat
Of cannon from afar.

For thee is told the merchant's gold
The planter's harvests fail;
Thine is the gain of hand and brain
And the heart's wealth of all;
For thee each heart has borne to part
With what it holds most dear,
Through all the land, no woman's hand
Has stayed one volunteer.

Though from thy birth outlawed on earth
By older nations spurned
Their full-grown fame might dread the name
Thy infancy has earned;
For thou dost flood the land with blood,
And sweep the seas with fire,
And all the earth applauds the worth
Of deeds thou dost inspire.

Thy stainless field shall empire wield
Supreme from sea to sea,
And proudly shine the honored sign
Of people yet to be;
When thou shalt grace the hard won place
The nations grudge thee now,
No land shall show to friend or foe
A nobler flag than thou.

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

There was no firing on Fort Sumter Monday. Sixteen mortar and sixteen Columbiad shells were fired from Battery Simkins at Schooner Creek Battery.—The Yankees, in return, fired some twenty-two rifle shells, doing no damage. Twenty-three shots were fired at the city during the day.

A large working party was engaged at work on Battery Gregg during the day, cutting embrasures, &c., for new guns.

There was no change in the fleet.—*Courier, 13th.*

LAW CASES NOT IN THE BOOKS.—We have often read and heard of strange jokes perpetrated by luminous Justices of the Peace, when administering the majesty of the law. We can relate one, of which we have personal knowledge, as good as any did. It happened before one of our city magistrates. Plaintiff sued defendant to recover a small debt. Defendant contended that he owed him nothing. Plaintiff undertook to establish his claim by witnesses, but their evidence was very unsatisfactory, indeed, the plaintiff despaired of recovering judgement. The Justice, in rendering judgment, said: "I hardly know what to do; there is not a bit of evidence establishing the plaintiff's claim, and from the testimony given, it looks a little as it the debt had been paid. But I know this plaintiff, and I know the defendant, and they've had dealings together; I am perfectly sure the plaintiff would'nt have brought this suit if there wasn't something due him.' So I render judgment in his favor for the amount he claims."

A few years ago, when the famous reform measure, the "County Court" system, was in vogue, there was a trial called on in one of the interior counties of Michigan. A jury was called, the case heard, and the twelve wise men withdrew to deliberate. After a short absence, they returned into court and took their seats.—The roll being called, the Judge asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—Young man, we have.

Judge—Well, sir, for whom do you find?

Foreman—For ourselves.

Judge—What do you mean, sir?

Foreman—We mean that we have found a verdict for *one* of the parties, which you can have, by paying our fees.

Judge—But, sir, you have been regularly empannelled, and you are bound to deliver your verdict now, and look to the county for your pay.

Foreman—Now, Judge, don't talk so. It's no use. Please d—d if you can have the verdict until you pay us our fees. We understand how to get our pay in the Circuit Court; but this *one horse* court we don't understand.

Correspondence of the Macon Intelligencer.

JONESBORO', Sept. 8, 1864.

Editor Intelligencer: On Monday night the Yankees had a grand ball at the Trout House, under the direction of Mrs. Clements, its present proprietress.—General Sherman and staff and his corps and division commanders patronized the affair. About a dozen women of the town, not a decent lady amongst them, attended the thing. But what was wanting in white was made up in niggers. They mingled, oh! how they mingled. Black and brown, white and gray.

They began the dance with the Lancer's Quadrille, in which Gen. Sherman led off with Mrs. Clements as partner. His *vis a vis*, Gen. Howard, had one of Mayor Jim Calhoun's wenches as partner. One of Sherman's staff danced with one of J. E. Buchanan's nigger women that he took there himself. Billy Solomon's nigger woman lent the charms of her presence and her figure in the dance, and had a great deal of attention paid her. Bill Markham brought two nigger women to the ball, and looked on the scene with grinning admiration. He nobbed with the blue bellies until he had to be retired in a carriage.

Several respectable negro women, who were invited and sent after, in carriages with Yankee officers for escorts, refused to go, and freely expressed their dislike to the insult that was offered them. They looked on it as indignity to be asked by the enemies of their country to associate with the white woman who attended the ball.

The negro women were feted and toasted and monopolized the attention of the entire crew of Yankees; and in fact some of the sympathizers who have affiliated.—They waltzed, schottisched, and polkaed and danced until everybody was tired and drunk and the stink became unendurable, having scented the house until it became almost untenable. They kept up the saturnalia until morning, and were then seen lovingly tottering home, in many linked pairs of ivory and ebony.

Mayor Jim Calhoun was present, toasting and congratulating the Yankees on their handsome trickery and the success of their arms. It is said that he proposed to open the ball with prayer and thanks for the great and decisive victory that had captured Atlanta, broken the spirit of the Confederacy, and brought Georgia into a condition where it could be governed by the free and enlightened rule of the royal ape. He was proud to see so many of their black sisters in arms welcoming the conquerors, and hoped for many returns of the like occasion. It is supposed he was uproariously drunk before he began.

I. T. Banks lent the baleful light of his traitor visage to the scene. He hopped around the room with one of the blackest niggers in the ball room and promenaded arm in arm exhibiting much elation at being permitted to promenade arm in arm with a huge nigger Sergeant, who remarked, he didn't know but what he was disgracing himself by walking with such a trashy white man.

I. T. Banks was the first citizen of the city who visited Sherman. He had laid wait, watching for him, and before he had washed himself, Banks placed before him an accurate list of the secessionists and minute men of Atlanta, and the description and location of their property. He was very extravagant in his demonstrations of joy, and extremely elated over the Yankee's success and occupation of the city. He congratulated them on the streets and mingles with them whenever opportunity offers, and doubtless by this time occupies some office commensurate with his worth to the enemy.

A Yankee journal will be in operation this week, they supposed it would make its first appearance on Sunday. They have taken possession of the old Intelligencer building and propose to issue the paper from your old office. The first copy I secure I will send you. It is reported that Billy Markham saved material enough for them to start a paper with.

CANTIN.

We find the following in the Mobile *Tribune* of the 10th. It may be of some interest to our readers:

To President Davis.

Editor Tribune:—Great complaints are often expressed in the public papers at the conduct of Great Britian, who, professing a strict, neutrality in the present war, nevertheless covers enemy's property under her flag; that she has become the carrier for our enemy; that she is making a rich harvest out of this war, which is one of the causes why she does not acknowledge our independence, &c., &c. The Doctor of Laws has long since issued his proclamation, declaring the whole coast of the Confederate States blockaded. Consequently, every *neutral* vessel, boarded on the high seas, bound for a Confederate port, is captured and sent North, and condemned. On the contrary, if our cruisers overhaul a *neutral* with *enemy's* property, she is permitted to go on her way rejoicing. Now the simplest remedy for all this evil is "*retaliation.*" Let President Davis issue his proclamation, declaring the whole Yankee coast, from Canada to the Chesapeake, in a state of blockade; then, and in that case, every neutral vessel, bound for a Yankee port, whether she has goods contraband of war or not, will be a lawful prize to our cruisers. Let President Davis's fiat go forth, and the high seas and the Yankee coast will soon swarm with Alabamas and Floridas. This will be beating the Yankees at their own game. Neutral goods, bound to a blockaded port, are to be considered contraband of war. 6 Mass., U. R., 102; Richardson *vs.* Marine Insurance Company, Sup. Court, Mass., 1809.

Jeff. Davis is as competent to institute a *paper* blockade as the Doctor of Laws. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways. This course will open Lord Palmerston's eyes. It will knock the "poetry" out of him.—Says he: "They who in quarrels interpose, will oft wipe a bloody nose.' This will afford no just grounds of complaint on the part of neutrals; for if they can stand the baboon's *paper* blockade, they can stand Jeff. Davis'. I hope our authorities will attend to this matter, for I am fully persuaded there is more potency in it than there is in "King Cotton." If Napoleon the Great occupied the seat of Jeff. Davis, how long would it take him to "*retaliate*" upon Lincoln? The Berlin Decree of November 21st, 1806, will answer the question.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, considering

1. That England (the Yankees) does not admit the right of nations, as usually acknowledged by all civilized people.

2. That she declares as an enemy every individual belonging to an enemy State, and in consequence makes prisoners of war, not only of the crews of *armed* vessels, but also of *merchant* vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same.

3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to articles of commerce, and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest, which can only be applied or extended to what belongs to an enemy State.

4. That she extends to ports not fortified, to harbors and mouths of rivers, *the right of blockade*, which according to reason, and the usages of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong or fortified points.

5. That she declares blockaded places before which she has not a single vessel of war, although a place ought not to be considered blockaded, but when it is so invested as that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard; that she even declares places blockaded, which her united force would be incapable of closing—such as entire coasts and a whole empire.

6. That the unequalled abuse of right of blockade has no other object than to interrupt the communications of different nations, and to extend the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent.

7. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandize favors that design, and becomes an accomplice.

8. That this conduct in England (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefitted her to the detriment of other nations.

9. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does, when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded—we have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she has consecrated in her maratime code.

The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that, the *rights of war* are the same on land as at sea, that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and that the right of blockade be restrained to fortified places, actually invested by competent forces.

Three cheers for my cousin the Emperor, Jeff DAVIS, and PAUL PRY.

FORREST'S MEN.—It does a Confederate good, says the Mobile Advertiser and Register, to look at Forrest's men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the sight and the study of these hardy riders. Rough in exterior, there is a many devil may care air about them that bespeaks men who have followed their great leader in many a foray and charge, carrying terror to the ranks of their enemies. They are, too, the happiest and most cheerful soldiers we have ever looked upon. Disdaining sabres, the rifle (most of them Sharpe's) and six shooters are the arms they delight in. Every one speaks of the alacrity and order of their movements.

Horses, artillery and baggage were removed from the cars on their arrival, in the time it usually takes a passenger train to empty itself, and it was remarked by a gentleman who saw their arrival, that they would have been ready to fight in twenty minutes after the car stopped. When we saw them, knots of them were cleaning their rifles and revolvers, as if they were the principal objects of their solicitude.

These manly patriots look altogether worthy of their great leader, and the rough and brilliant military school in which they have been trained. Hurrah for Forrest's men, and all honor to their peerless chieftain!

GEN. MCCOOK.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 20th ult., announces the death of General Daniel McCook, late of Sherman's army, and says: "He died at the residence of his brother, Colonel Geo. W. McCook, in Steubensville, Ohio, at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday last. It will be remembered that he was shot through just below the right shoulder in the assault on Kennesaw mountain on the 27th of June.

Humor never deserts some men, and is most common among the privates. After our last trying ordeal of crossing the Potomac, wading it at night breast deep to a tall man, a wet, tattered, barefooted Georgian, just out of the river, vented his surplus spirit in exclaiming, as he glanced at his dripping clothes,—"Here's your in-wader!" Maj. —— pronounced it the best pun of the campaign.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Richmond, Sept. 14.—New York papers of the 12th have been received. The war news is unimportant.

McClellan's letter of acceptance caused great sensation among the scarce democracy.

The New York News says it cannot support a candidate in collision with the convention that tendered him the nomination. The editor of the Metropolitan Record repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and returned home in disgust.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 13th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 12th says our recent victories, rumors of victories to come, the fact that all Presidential candidates are upon a war platform, the success of the new loan, and other causes all combined, brought gold down to 219 on Saturday. Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a friend in Washington that all hope was lost, and withdrew from the canvass.—The Louisville Journal has placed the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns. Case pronounces the platform an ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says he cannot support it.

The yellow fever was increasing at Bermuda.

FROM PATERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14th, 1864.

There was some skirmishing on our right to-day, and heavy cannonading all along the lines. The city was shelled several hours in the most vigorous manner. Some damage was sustained, but no serious accident occurred.—The enemy advanced their pickets somewhat on our extreme right yesterday, but it has been followed with no movements of importance.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15th, 1864.

A letter from an officer in Lomax's brigade, says: We drove the enemy through Martinsburg on yesterday, the 10th, and to-day are tearing up the Rail Road.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. PRICE—REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE STEAMERS ADVANCE AND ELIZA—FROM EUROPE, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1864.

The Herald of the 13th, says that fifty one towns in Maine show a republican gain of six hundred and eighty-four votes.

The largest mass meeting ever held in Brooklyn assembled on Monday evening to ratify the nomination of McClellan and his letter of acceptance.

A Cairo telegram mentions the report that Gen. Price died recently at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

A dispatch from Indianapolis announce the capture there of Quantrell, the Missouri guerrilla.

The Steamer Advance was captured off Hatteras on Saturday. The Steamer Eliza was captured on the 5th inst. The vessels and cargoes are worth half a million of dollars.

The Alexandria, now called the Mary, arrived at Halifax, on the 12th for repairs.

European dates of the 31st ult. have been received. It was rumored in Paris that Napoleon would soon make another effort to intervene in American affairs.

The Washington Union, of the 20th inst., says that Lincoln will probably send commissioners to Richmond, as it is known that many leading men of the republican party have latterly been urging that policy.

The gold market was excited and unsettled, closing at the rate of 221.

FROM PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Eventng Whig, from Petersburg to-day, says that a force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supposed to be a raiding party, advanced from the Weldon Railroad this morning in the vicinity of Pope Spring Church, two miles West of the Railroad and four miles from the city. Skirmishing was going on all the morning, but no particulars have yet been received.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, Sept. 15.—Warren's Yankee corps advanced westward this morning to Poplar Spring Church, two miles from the Weldon Road. The enemy broke through Butler's lines but were met by Col. Ferrebee's and Dearing's brigades, and were repulsed. Our loss trifling. The enemy had commenced fortifying at the Church. Prisoners state that it was an attempt to advance their lines in the direction of the South Side Railroad.

All quiet on the balance of the lines.

No shelling, and but little picket firing.

For the Journal.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 12th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: An expedition was sent from this place, by Capt. Stafflit, of the Albermale, under the command of J. B. Hopkins of that vessel, and eight men furnished by Col. Wortham, commanding the post.

The object was to destroy or capture the mail boat on the canal near Elizabeth City.

On the 9th, Pilot Hopkins, at 6 P. M., captured the mail boat, taking the following prisoners, viz:

One Lieut. Colonel,
One Major,
One Lieutenant,
One Corporal,
12 Privates,
3 Citizens,
5 Negroes.
2 Yankees killed, 4 wounded.

The prisoners arrived at 7 P. M., and were cared for.

This expedition reflects the highest credit upon all concerned.

In haste, yours, N. B.

The mail boat with cargo was burned as a matter of necessity.

HAMLET IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

ON THE DANISH QUESTION.

To do, or not to do: that is the question—
Whether 'tis wiser in a State, to suffer
The chaff and swagger of outrageous Bismark;
Or to take arms against a lot of Germans,
And, by opposing, smash them?—make war—to fight;
No more; and, by a fight, to say we end
This nausea, and these thousand awful shocks
To our propriety;—a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. Make war—to fight—
To fight! perchance to pay;—aye, there's the rub;
For in that fighting time what bills may come,
When we have shuffled off this modest budget,
Must give us panse; there's the respect
That gives humiliation of long peace:
For who would bear the quips and scorns of Benst,
The Austrian's wrong, the Prussian's contumely,
The pangs of outraged Poles, the Frank's delay,
The insolence of Rascia, and the spurns
That patient Europe of her tyrants take,
When he himself might their quietus make
With a bare Whitworth? Who would Cobdens bear,
To groan or blush under a doubtful peace;
But that the dread of something after war,—
The undiscovered outlay, from whose depth
No halfpenny returns—puzzles the will;
And make us rather bear those Brights we have,
Than fly to Ellenb'roughs we know to well?
Those taxes do make cowards of us all;
And thus the native one of Palmerston
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of Gladstone;
And ironclads of greatest armament,
With this regard, their stately heads turn home,
And scuttle out of action.—Soft you, now I
Fair Alexandra:—Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my slips remember'd.
DANISH LADY—Good, my lord
How does your lordship since this conference?
H.—I humbly thank you: tolerably well.
D. L.—My lord, I have certain promises of yours
That I have long'd two months to re-deliver;
I pray you now receive them.
H. No, not I;
I never gave you aught.
D. L.—My honour'd lord, you know right well you did;
And, with them, words of so sweet breath compos'd,
As made the things more rich: their perfume lost.
Take these again; for to the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.
There, my lord,
H. Ha! am I honest?
D. L.—My lord?
H.—Am I fair? [Exit doubtful.
—*Punch.*

Snacks, on reading an account of the woman that had eight children at a birth, remarked that if she was a wife of his, he would apply for a divorce on the

From the Goldsboro' Journal.

The Confederate Tax on Banks.—Important Opinion.

Through the courtesy of Col. W. S. G. Andrews, of this place, we are enabled to lay before the public, today, an important opinion affecting the liability to taxation by the Confederate Government, of banks in which State Governments have an interest. The opinion of Acting Attorney General Keyes will give rise to much discussion:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Richmond, Va., 29th Aug., 1864.

Hon. GEO. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of the Treasury:

SIR:—In the absence of the Attorney General I have the honor to give an opinion upon the case made by the Bank of Cape Fear and the Banks of North Carolina.

It is said, and assumed to be true, that "these Banks were established, not merely for the benefit of the private Stockholders, but are the great fiscal agents of the State, which is also largely interested in them as Stockholders. They are also required by their charters to loan money to the State, to receive the deposites of the State, and to perform many other duties that are not required of any other Banks."

The questions asked by your directions are:

First, Has the Confederate Government any right to impose any tax upon these Banks in their corporate character?"

Second, "If so, is the interest of the State therein liable to taxation by the Confederate Government?"

It may be assumed without argument, that Banks are liable to taxation in their corporate character, unless there is some special exemption. Providence Bank v. Billings, 4 Peters 563.

It may also be assumed that the fact that a State is one of the Stockholders of a Bank, does not exempt the Bank from taxation in its corporate character.

By becoming a corporator, the State "divests itself, so far as concerns the transaction of that Company, of its sovereign character, and takes that of a private citizen. Instead of communicating to the Company its privileges and prerogative, it descends to a level with those with whom it associates itself, and takes the character which belongs to its associates, and to the business which is to be transacted." Bank of the United States v. the Planter's Bank of Georgia, 9, Wheat 907.

But the real question in this case seems to be: Does the fact that these Banks were established as the fiscal agents of the State, exempt them from Confederate taxation in their corporate character?

The answer to the question is found in the theory of the two governments. That theory, so far as our present purpose is concerned, may be thus briefly stated: The people of each State, who alone have sovereignty, have established two governments, and to each have delegated certain powers. The two governments are separate, distinct and independent, though they both act upon the same persons and the same things. Being separate, distinct and independent, neither can, in the exercise of its legislative powers, act directly upon the powers, fixtures or machinery of the other. These Banks having been established by the State as its fiscal agent, are part of the machinery of the State government, and are not therefore liable to Confederate taxation in their corporate character.

If we apply the principle involved in the Confederate taxation of the fiscal agent of a State to the Confederate Constitution generally, we shall find it capable of changing totally the character of that instrument; we shall find it capable of greatly embarrassing, if not wholly arresting, all the measures of the government, and of prostrating the States at the feet of the Confederate government.

If the Confederate government may tax one instrument employed by a State in the execution of its powers, it may tax any and every other instrument. It may tax commissions issued under the great seal of the State; it may tax every judicial process issued by a State; it may tax the State House, the Court House, the county jails of a State; it may tax the revenues of a State: it may tax all the means employed by a State, to an excess which would impair, if not defeat, the ends of State Government. This was not intended by the people of any Confederate State. They did not design to make the State Government dependent on the Confederate Government; for in the very preamble of the Confederate government, the character of "sovereign and independent" is given to each State. This is not all. If the principle of construction involved in the taxation of the fiscal agent of a State be established, what is to restrain the Confederate Government from exercising a control over the independence of a State in any shape it may please to give it. The legislative power of the Confederate Government is not confined to taxation. That is not the only mode in which it might be displayed. The question is in truth a question of independence; and if the right of the Confederate Government to tax the means employed by a state be conceded, the declaration that a State has a separate and independent government, is empty and unmeaning declamation. —See McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, 4 Wheat, 432–433.

And here, with the greatest deference, I may be allowed to say, that I do not see the *necessity* for the line of argument adopted by the Chief Justice in that and one or two other like cases. The question in those cases as in this, seems to be simply one, not of "supremacy" but, as already stated, of the separate and independent existence of the two governments. Admitting that plain proposition—a proposition not susceptible of denial—and the corollary is inevitable, that the powers and machinery of neither government is within the scope of the taxing or other legislative power of the other.

But as the charters of the Banks are not before me, and as the question is an important, and, so far as I know, in its present shape, a novel one, and as the means of investigation are very limited in the Department, I beg leave to suggest that a case be made and submitted for judicial determination.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't
[Signed] WADE KEYES,
Act'g Atto'y Gen'l.

COL. JIM BROWNLOW.—It has been said that one Yankee, the wicked son of a blackguard father, on this occasion had committed to his charge fifty Confederate prisoners, and that before they had travelled twenty miles they were all lost. This fact was stated by Federal officers to a reliable Confederate then within their lines. These officers did not hesitate to express the wish that Brownlow might be taken prisoner by us and hung, as he was a disgrace to their army. This Brownlow has stated repeatedly to Federal officers that he never took a prisoner. He knows his deserts if taken by us, hence his desperate and successful attempt to escape at Newton. It is possible that he may be captured. If so, as he will be in a strange country, let him be placed in a position to which there will be a certainty of his being fast. He is beyond the pale of humanity, and should be treated as a wild beast.—*Savannah News.*

OBITUARY.

Killed in front of Petersburg on the 16th of July, 1864, ABRAM BOYKIN, 1st Sergeant Co. G, 61st Regiment N. C. T., aged 21 years, 5 months and 13 days. He joined the army on the 20th of April, 1861, and since that time, until his death, through all the varied fortunes of war, he exhibited a spirit of devotion to his country seldom equalled even in this land of chivalry. Possessed of fine physical powers and cheerful spirits, he bore fatigue and privations incident to a soldier's life with little inconvenience. In the face of a foe he was a soldier to be admired by all who witnessed his quiet demeanor, firm step, and determined face. In the heat of battle, when death robbed him of his comrades at every step, he was always in the front ranks, pressing on fearlessly to death or victory.

I will not attempt to console his parents for the loss of one whose character as a soldier and christian gentleman exhibited so many fine traits. The wisdom of God, through the riches of his grace, alone can console them in this their great grief. He united with the church in the fall of 1857, and at home and in the army his walk was such as becomes one whose abiding place is not upon earth. In the death of this gallant young soldier we have lost much—let his comrades remember his noble deeds, and follow his example.

D.

Observer and Biblical Recorder please copy.

DIED.

In Goldsboro', N. C., on Friday evening, September 9th, A. JACKSON, infant and only son of A. J. and H. Holloway, aged 5 months and 12 days.

"'Twas only a babe
[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1864.

We hardly know what to think of the report, coming from Macon, that Sherman had sent an informal request to Governor Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator H. V. Johnson to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace. The thing certainly is not impossible. It would be in accordance with the new programme set forth by Mr. Seward in his speech made recently at Auburn, New York, as also indicated in McClellan's letter of acceptance, as well as in the editorial columns of the Northern papers. Seward does not profess to look for submission from the "conspirators" who constitute the Confederate authorities. "On the other hand," says he, "I do expect propositions of peace, with a restoration of the Union, to come, not from the Confederates in authority, but from citizens and States under and behind them." McClellan says, "Let me add what I doubt not was, though unexpressed in the statement of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is ready to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights." In a former issue we quoted the New York Herald of the 30th ult., to show that it proposed the plan of dividing the South by inaugurating separate negotiations with any of the several States. It will evidently be the policy to tamper or try to tamper with State authorities and leading citizens, or as Seward expresses it, with citizens and States under and behind the Confederate authorities.

The feeling in Georgia is a unanimous one. There is, if not actual disaffection, at least a prevailing dissatisfaction, and to the existence of this dissatisfaction two at least of the three gentlemen invited by Sherman, are believed to have largely contributed. We do not accuse them of infidelity to the Southern cause, but truth requires us to say that they have allowed their feelings of personal bitterness against President Davis to lead them into a course of action and expression well calculated to weaken the respect of the people for the Confederate government, and even lessen their confidence in the ultimate success of the cause in a struggle conducted under the leadership of Mr. Davis. The two gentlemen we allude to are Vice President Stephens and Governor Brown.

It is possible that Sherman attributes to these gentlemen sentiments which they do not entertain, or he merely wishes to court them, or he thinks to gain some advantage by exciting distrust between them and others. Many conjectures might be made, all probably wide of the mark, and perhaps equally as idle, since Sherman's having made proposals or not is a mere matter of report, like making or not making deposits in the double contingency—fires, or the impossibility of having been made, and so not to be expected.

We have made slight reference to Vice President Hon. H. V. Johnson, for whom we have the highest regard, but we have not noticed him as a supporter of the administration, so much as to leave that he could be induced to compromise the position of a prejudiced candidate.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 19th says Sherman is in correspondence with the authorities at Washington, that is all we know of it, and that Vice President Stephens is on the way to Richmond to confer with the President. We suppose that Sherman's troops are resting from the fatigues of the campaign, and that Hood's army is recruiting for the field. Reports from Virginia represent Meade's army as reinforced to the strength of [illegible] and the army of the Valley [illegible] Sheridan already has a large number of conscripts and substitutes [illegible] every army corps from which [illegible] a heavy body of cavalry. [illegible] per, is very d[illegible] the fight [illegible] Confederate army [illegible] the condition, and [illegible] have to do all the fighting [illegible] very much disc[illegible] land. The latest liberty of publication [illegible] righteous retribution, is an [illegible]

Sheridan would [illegible] Valley and thus flank the [illegible] Grant having drawn [illegible] Sherman would make the attempt to draw Lee out of Richmond and Petersburg, either by direct [illegible], or manœuvring to get possession of the South Side and Danville Railroads. There is not very much [illegible] Grant will have to fight things [illegible] and must rely [illegible] resources.

Dying Like a Gentleman.—A gentleman who had been around the world in the old navy used to ultimately a queer custom prevalent at sea to be prevalent among the high-handed in Chile. They occasionally commit suicide. In that part of the country, for instance, if Mon Fun is charged with the defence of the city of Los Tuns and fails in said defence, he is bound to be a gentleman, not only to kill himself, but to kill his self-respecting wife, his wife's grand mother, and his wife, and his children, and his brother in law, and his sister in law, and his father, and his mother, and his wife's father and mother, and his uncles, and his aunts, and his cousins, and a host of other people, to save them being killed by the conqueror in time.

But the quiet way is the way the high-toned Chilian takes to get rid himself. He swallows gold lace, and, so the report says, he soon makes as dead as any Chinese peripatetic could desire. We don't know how it works, and we don't think it will become popular in the Confederacy. Dying in such a gorgeous style is altogether beyond our means at the old fixed premium. We cannot recommend it on these terms exclusively.

Speculation.—This word is used in a sort of vague and latterly would appear to have received a signification but slightly removed from that attaching to the word extortion, although there is really no necessary connection between them.

Without going into any long discussion of the primary or secondary meaning of the word, we may assume that it means profiting at purchases or other commercial operations founded, not upon existing prices, but on the prospect of an advance, or made with the view of bringing about an advance.

An advance may be brought about by creating an artificial scarcity. Parties may monopolize certain articles and withhold them from market, thus creating an artificial scarcity which enables them to obtain extortionate prices. This kind of speculation all will admit to be wrong, especially so under the circumstances in which the Confederacy is now placed.

But surely to this charge those engaged in importing goods through the blockade are not necessarily amenable. Their operations certainly bring goods into the country and thus tend to relieve,—they certainly cannot increase,—the scarcity. There may be, and we suppose there are, evils connected with blockade-running, but they are many hobble. The blockade-runner who brings in goods from the manufacturer who makes them, does something at least to add to the common stock, which is uncommonly low. The mere non-producing trader who buys up things and holds them back from market for a rise, adds nothing, produces nothing, does nothing but harm. That sort of thing is speculation in its worst form. Of course the farmer, the manufacturer or the importer who holds back actual necessaries, so as to enforce undue prices, is, so far, equally bad with the monopolizing trader.

County Court.

We learn that the County Court last week granted licences to nine persons to retail spirituous liquors in the town of Wilmington for the ensuing twelve months.

We perhaps ought to have stated sooner that Major R. B. McRae, chosen Sheriff of New Hanover county at the election in August last, was last week duly qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office, an office which, always, within our knowledge, has been filled by clever, high-minded and competent gentlemen, and which, we feel assured, will suffer no derogation while in the hands of its present incumbent.

Atlanta and Wilmington.

We place these two names of towns in juxtaposition for one reason. That reason we shall try to give.

Atlanta has been taken. Wilmington is threatened. Newspaper correspondents, with few exceptions, the most flippant and the most useless of men—we mean the professionals—and some editors also, say that it serves Atlanta right. They say it was a mere nest of speculators, etc., etc.

These same gentry would say the same thing about Wilmington, should Wilmington fall into the hands of the enemy, totally forgetful of the fact that the permanent Wilmingtonians, those whose industry has built up every house in the place, are in very few instances speculators. If that thing has been done here, it has been mainly by people who hardly own a domicile here. The same thing, we suppose, was the case in Atlanta.

But suppose Wilmington is taken, or even seriously threatened, who are to be the losers? The people who have come here simply for trade, will scout the battle afar off, and they will say, ha! ha! They will be gone, for the simple reason that they will no longer have an interest in staying. The permanent citizens of Wilmington, the people by whose life labor this town, such as it is, has been built up and made a place, *they* must bear the loss—*they* must leave their homes. The women and the children, the widows and the orphans, true Confederates, true North Carolinians, *they* will be the people to suffer.

Atlanta had good and true men and women and children, just as Wilmington has. *They*, we suppose, owned Atlanta as they own Wilmington. Is the good town to be condemned for or on account of parties who do not own it? Of men who, no matter how good they may be, and we have no doubt there are many clever and worthy men in their ranks—still constitute mainly that speculative element against which so much has been said?

We know nothing personally about Atlanta. We think we know something about Wilmington, and the sum of that knowledge enables us to say this:—If Wilmington is taken, its temporary blockade running residents will have been shrewd enough to save themselves, and we don't blame them. What will pass to others is only will be the inheritance of families, the accumulation of years of labor, the support of old age, of widowhood, or of orphanage, and, we suppose, these flippant gentlemen of the press, editors and correspondents will say—"Served Wilmington right!"

Discipline.—Somehow we can hardly avoid the impression that the great difference between the army of Virginia and that of Tennessee is in its discipline. It is notorious that our own army, while falling back from Dalton, was even more dreaded by the inhabitants than was the army of Sherman. The soldiers, and even the officers, took everything that come in their way, giving no excuse that, if they did not, the enemy would—Subsisting stragglers from our own army almost sacked the streets in Atlanta. Now, complaints loud and deep come up from that portion of Georgia in the neighborhood of our army, telling of outrages committed by straggling squads of cavalry, and of insults offered to the families of the best and most patriotic citizens. This straggling—not confined to cavalry—this pillage, from which, if report speaks truth, even officers are not free, besides its intrinsic wrong, is wholly subversive of discipline, and destructive of all hopes of efficiency. If not checked by some master spirit, it presents a gloomy prospect of disasters to come.

How different from Lee's army, which, even in a hostile State, behaved itself with marked propriety.—How different even from Sherman's army, which pursued its stern and ruthless path from Chattanooga without straggling, and committed outrages simply as a matter of policy, and in obedience to orders. License is fatal to discipline and to efficiency. Even the modified license of the Maryland campaign ruined the cavalry of the army of the Valley of Virginia, and it has done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real force since it's return to Virginia.

Without rigid discipline, we may have a large number of names on the roll of the army, but a comparatively small number of men actually "at the front."—Without rigid discipline we may have a collection of brave men, but not an army of soldiers. The Yankees have not as good men as the Confederates, but they have drilled them into soldiers and moulded them into armies which we know and feel to be formidable. We do not need either stricter rules or severer laws. We need simply their enforcement. We need that officers should do their full duty, and then the men will be apt to do theirs. Valor in the presence of the enemy is an indispensable part of what is required of officers and soldiers, but it is only a part, and, to be of value, requires to be combined with other qualities and acquirements. It needs no military education to see and know all this. There is nothing professional about it—it is the humblest sort of common sense, but for all that, it might be worthy of some more attention than would appear to have been paid to it, often as it has been urged before through numberless channels, and by sundry people.

Death of General Woodbury.—We learn upon undoubted authority, that a statement of the death of General D. P. Woodbury has been recently published in the Northern papers. He died at Key West, of Yellow Fever. He was stationed there in charge of the fortifications at that point, and at the Dry Tortugas. As *Captain* Woodbury, the deceased was formerly well known in Wilmington, where he had a residence.

Wood.—We are glad to learn that a contract has been made with Daniel McDiarmid, Esq., for the delivery of 500 (possibly 700) cords of wood, for distribution to the poor of this town during the coming winter. Mr. McDiarmid has taken the contract at $1 per cord less than the lowest current price.

For this and other purposes the Relief Committee will have to call upon the citizens for about $30,000

Fayetteville Observer, 15th inst.

We publish the above with the view of calling the attention of our townspeople to the propriety of adopting a similar course towards furnishing fuel to our people, who must suffer during the coming winter if no provision is made for their relief. Whatever is done, should be done at an early day, as the time is rapidly approaching when aid will be more urgently required and more difficult to be obtained.

It may be something short of petit treason for us to say so, but still we will say it—that we are not so sure that the Tallahassee expedition will pay a large dividend. She certainly kicked up a fuss, but we doubt very much whether she weakened the military resources of the Yankee government to any appreciable extent. It is pretty certain that she has turned an unpleasant amount of attention upon this port, and may be the cause of bringing down upon us the main force of the Yankee Navy. The blockade here will be doubly strict, that is certain.

At last we have had some rain and may have more. The dust is laid and possibly there may be some water for the mill streams between now and Christmas. The sun will cross the line to-day or to-morrow, and the weather ought to go on a breeze, which as yet it has not done. Old Equinox has kept quiet. A good blow would contribute to the general health.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

A Proposal for Exchange of Prisoners

SECOND CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS HOOD AND SHERMAN.

Headq'rs Army Tennessee, in the Field, September 8th, 1864.

Major General W. T. Sherman,

Commanding U. S. Forces in Georgia:

Sir:—I have the honor to propose an exchange of prisoners officers and men captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign. The exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents to be allowed as regarded by the stipulations of the Cartel.

Should you accept this proposition, a meeting can take place between officers specially commissioned to make preliminary arrangements to effect the exchange.

This flag of truce is borne by my staff officers, Major J. B. Eustis, A. A. G. and Captain W. A. Reid, accompanied by an escort of six mounted men and an ambulance.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Hood, General.

[Official copy.]
J. B. Eutis, A. A. G.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta, Sept. 8, 1864.

General J. B. Hood,

Commanding Confederate Army:

General:—I have received your letter of this date and accept your offer to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment. I fear most have already gone North, but have sent to ascertain what number about me on hand, and I may also stop such as have not gone beyond Chattanooga. The basis of exchange to be the old cartel. I will send an officer with a more detailed account of prisoners on hand to morrow, to Rough and Ready, to confer with any one you may name. After prisoners reach Nashville and beyond, they properly fall under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Col. Hoffman.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. T. Sherman,
Maj Gen. Comd'g.

[2nd Statement.]

I have just heard that there are about 1000 en route for Chattanooga and 500 here, besides some squads not yet sent in by the various brigades. I will have an officer at Rough and Ready to-morrow, at 1 P. M., with full details.

(Signed) W. T. Sherman,
Official copy, Major General
J. B Eustis, A. A. G.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.

General J. B Hood,

Commanding Confederate Army:

General:—As I answered yesterday, I consent to an actual exchange of prisoners, man for man, and equal for equal, differences or balances to be made up according to the cartel of 1862. I have appointed one of my Inspectors General, Lieut. Col. W. Warner, to carry out this exchange, and will empower him to call for the prisoners, and all such guards as he may need to effect the actual transfers. We have here twenty-eight officers and seven hundred and eighty-two enlisted men, and en route for Chattanooga 93 officers and 907 men, making 1 810 on hand, that I will exchange for a like number of my own men, captured by you in this campaign, who belong to regiments with me, and who can resume their places at once, as I take it for granted you will do the same with yours. In other words, for these men I am not willing to take equivalents belonging to other armies than my own, or who belong to regiments whose fronts are out, and who have been discharged.

By your laws all men eligible for service are *ipso facto* soldiers, and a very good one it is, and if needed for civil duty, they are simply detailed soldiers. We found in Atlanta about a thousand of these fellows, and I am satisfied they are fit subjects of exchange, and you will release an equal number of our poor fellows at Anderson, I will gather these together and send them as prisoners. They seem to have been detailed for railroad and shop duty, and I do not ask for them an equal number of my trained soldiers, but will take men belonging to any part of the U. S. Army, subject to your control.

We hold a good many of your men styled "deserters," who were really stragglers, and would be a good offset to such of our stragglers and foragers as your cavalry picks up of our men, but I am constrained to give these men, though sorely against the grain, the benefit of their character, pretended or real.

As soon as Col Warner agrees upon a few points with the officer you name, I will send the prisoners to the places appointed and recall those not beyond Chattanooga, and you may count on about 2000 in the aggregate, and get ready to give me a like number.

I am willing to appoint Rough and Ready or Jonesboro', as the place of exchange, as also for the place of delivering of the citizens, male and female, of Atlanta, who start to go South.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
(Signed) W. T. Sherman,
Major General Commanding.

Brig. General Govan is at Chattanooga, and can be brought back. I would like to have Stoneman and Captain Buel.

Official copy:
J. B. Eustis, A. A. G.

Hood's Army Tenn., In the Field, September 18th, 1864.

Major-General W. T. Sherman Commanding U. S Forces.

Sir:—I had the honor on the 9th inst., to propose to you an exchange of prisoners, officers and men captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign.

On the same day you answered my communication, stating that you accepted my offer "to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment." There being no condition attached to the acceptance on your part of my offer to exchange prisoners, I regarded it as obligatory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by you to be within your jurisdiction.

At the meeting on the 1st inst., between our respective Staff Officers, Maj. J. B. Eustis, A. A. G., and Lieut. Col. Warner, I. G., intended to arrange such preliminaries, as the time and place of delivery, &c., a communication was received from you, readering, I regret to inform you, an exchange of prisoners impossible.

Your refusal [illegible] exchange your [illegible] belonging to "regiments with [illegible] are on [illegible] who have been discharged, discloses a fixed purpose on the part of your Government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose term of service has expired or will soon expire.

The new principle which you seek to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sanctioned by me. All captives taken in war who owe no obligations to the captors, must stand upon the same equal footing. The duration of these terms of service can certainly impose no duties or obligations on the captors. The volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subject to all of the burthens and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the laws of nations. This principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective Governments and is sanctioned by reason, justice and the public laws of all civilized nations.

My offer to exchange the prisoners captured during the campaign precludes an intention on my part in the delivery to discriminate between your prisoners, as all would have been delivered; and even had it been intended, this discrimination between your men, whose term of service had and had not expired, would have been impossible, and could not have been effected, as I had no reliable means of ascertaining what proportion of your men were entitled to their discharge.

Your avowal that this class of your soldiers will not be exchanged, but will be rewarded by the suffering and privations incident to military imprisonment, because their boldness and courage subjected them to capture, although their term of service had nearly expired, is deeply regretted by me, as I share the earnest desire of my Government to release from prolonged confinement the large number of prisoners held by both parties.

Permit me to hope that this declared policy of your government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hazards of military service has rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well understood obligations assumed by a government towards those who are enlisted in its service.

As was proper, I notified my Government of my offer to you to effect an exchange of prisoners captured during this campaign, and not only was my action approved, but my Government placed at my entire disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville.

I have the honor to renew my offer to exchange prisoners as proposed in my first communication, and remain,

Your obd't serv't,
J. B. Hood, General.

Official copy:
J. B. Eustis, A. A. G.

From the Richmond Whig, 12th inst.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Butler, the Beast, who assumes to be "Commissioner of Exchange," has thought it necessary to take public notice of the correspondence between Colonel Ould and Major Mulford, lately communicated to the Press. From that correspondence it appeared that, though the Confederate authorities had abandoned their indisputable right to demand a fulfilment of the cartel, and had accepted the proposal of the Yankee authorities to exchange man for man and officer for officer, without paroling the excess on either side, the latter had permitted nearly a month to elapse without taking any notice of Col. Ould's communication informing them of such acceptance. It was only when this fact was officially laid before the people of the two Governments that the Yankees felt the necessity of making any response, and therefore, Butler, the Beast, among the most astute and artful as well as unprincipled of their disputants, and one who being outlawed by this Government, might safely calculate on not being answered or noticed, was set to the work of mistifying the simple facts as they appear in the correspondence referred to, and breaking the force with which they would impress the Yankee mind. Butler, the Beast, therefore, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, writes a communication for the New York *Times*, which with characteristic impudence he addresses to Col. Ould. The gist of the letter is the following inquiry made of Col. O: "To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by 'prisoners held in captivity' colored men, duly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?" Further on he says: "If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed." Observe, the artful Beast does not say that even then the exchange will be resumed. He very carefully leaves a peg to hang other objections upon. "One principal difficulty will be removed," but how many others will be started! What reason, oh, most cunning of Beasts, is not good enough for not doing a thing predetermined not to be done?

After a good deal of cant about the duty of protecting those who fight beneath the folds of "the national flag," Butler, the Beast, indulges in some lawyer's learning as to the *status* of property seized in war.—The ownership, he says, passes from the loser to the captor. "Therefore, if we" (Beast loquitor) "obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that the property, like any other, rests in the United States? The reason why there should be any doubt is, most logical Beast, that you do not obtain possession of them in any way recognized as lawful by the code of war, and therefore you do not acquire the rights which that code confers. You steal them for the most part, and larceny never confers title. Moreover, if our laws treat slaves as property, yours do not, and therefore no ownership passes to you, for you have no law that confers or protects such ownership.—Therefore, it is unusually absurd in you, Beast though you be, and entitled to be absurd, to say as you do:—'Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave." But you and your Government are not, and cannot be, the owners of slaves, and therefore you are without the *jus dispondendi*, and have nothing to manumit. The slave remains for the time being simply out of the possession of his lawful owner, and the resumption of possession by the owner revives all his rights of ownership. You are the harborer of a runaway or the hider of stolen property, both of which offences are provided for by the criminal code, but not recognized by the laws of war as conferring any benefit. Your own comparison of "a drove of Confederate mules or a herd of cattle, which wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States army," shows the fallacy of your argument; for if you were to undertake to remit these mules or cattle to the freedom of the prairies, to emancipate them and declare them forever exempt from the right of men to assert any right of property in them, do you suppose that such "manumission" would have any effect if we were to recapture them? But enough of Butler the Beast!

Gen Early—"Phex," who is lately from the Army of Virginia, contributes to the Rebel the following sketch of the distinguished commander who is opposing Sheridan in the Valley:

Old Jubal Early, or as Gen. Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the Valley of Virginia, of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corporosity, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height of redness. He is about six feet high, and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat on the style of a hard shell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In the winter his head is encased in a net striped woollen skull cap drawn down over his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth overcoat striking his heels. His legs are covered by leggins of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with a white tape. He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic Majesty in his personal appearance. There are many anecdotes related of old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles of the Wilderness on one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal hearing of it rode up to the head of the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which he is noted, cried out at the top of his voice. "Boys, you got us into this d——d scrape, and by G—d you shall help us out. Charge!" The regiment were so cut by the remark, that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.

One of the Rothschilds.—The stables—with the exception of Edgeworthstown—of the late Baron de Salomon de Rothschild, were sold at auction, in Paris, recently.

No wonder, says one of the papers, that young man died of disease of the heart! He could not live without intense emotion, frequently renewed. Gaming on 'Change and at the card table, were his favorite amusements, and it was to cure him of the fatal sports, that his father, Baron James de Rothschild, sent him to America some years ago. He had lost $240,000 in one speculation on 'Change. His father shipped him at six hours' notice, and refused to allow him to leave America, unless he promised that he would not indulge again in such gambling. But the young man could not resist the temptation of excitement, and despite his promise, he would gamble. This greatly distressed his father, and more than once produced temporary coolness between them. Every day three carriages would stand before the young man's door from three in the afternoon, until one at night. If the weather was fair he would go to the Bois de Bologne after the opera and ride about there until twelve or one o'clock at night. I may mention, to show the free use made of his purse, that he was so unexpectedly shipped to America, his friends of the Jockey Club owed him $20,000; and it is said that after his death it was discovered they owed him $40,000.

Lincoln Threatens to Resign.—It was rumored and stated in the North that Lincoln had agreed to resign upon certain conditions, and that certain radicals had assembled at Joliet, Illinois, to consult about it.—The Herald says of this story:

These statements were denied by some papers and ridiculed by others; but our correspondent now completely confutes his critics by giving the authority for his statement. In connection with the facts stated by our correspondent we have received a report, from another perfectly authentic source, informing us that one of the members of the Cabinet had said positively that Mr. Lincoln agreed to resign if General John A. Dix were nominated at Chicago. Whatever may be the upshot of this business we are willing to vouch for the truth of these reports.

Admiral Buchanan has so much recovered from his wound that he is able to move about on crutches.—Mont. Adv.

Atmospheric Concussion—Theory of Rain Being Produced by Firing Cannon.—The learned secretary of the Smithsonian institution, in some meteorological observations, alludes to the current opinion that rain may be produced by the firing of cannon. He says:

The notion that rain is in some way connected with great battles, was entertained by the ancients when no cannon were used. Plutarch, in his life of C. Marius, says: "It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles, whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause. Plutarch's explanation of the supposed fact is not very satisfactory to a physicist of this time. But his own observations contain a cause that the secretary of the Smithsonian institution says might possibly connect a great battle with rain in physical sequence. "If, however, the air (says the secretary) is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere is in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on rain which might in some rare instances not otherwise have fallen." The shouts of ancient armies, and the clash and clangor of their arms, produced nearly as great commotion in the atmosphere as the firing of cannon in a modern battle. Plutarch, in his life of Flaminius, says: "The hyperbolical accounts that have often been given of loud shouts were verified on that occasion. For the crows, when they happened to be flying over their heads, fell into the the theatre. For the sound of many united voices being violently strong, the parts of the air are separated by it, and a void is left which affords no support. Or perhaps the force of the sound strikes the birds like an arrow, and kills them in an instant. Or possibly a circular motion is caused in the air, as a whirlpool is produced in the sea by the agitation of a storm. And in his life of Pompey, Plutarch says: "when birds fall on such occasions it is not because the air is so divided as to leave a vacuum, but rather because the sound strike them like a blow. If the shouts of the multitude in the Roman Theater could produce such effects as here mentioned by Plutarch, how much greater must have been the effect of the noise of an ancient battle in disturbing the atmosphere?

In the case of Mr. Mullally, editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, the United States Commissioner decided as follows:

"A careful study of the sections has led me to the conclusion that before any person can resist any draft of men enrolled into the service of the United States, or shall counsel another to resist any such draft, the draft must be actually in operation, drawing the names from the wheel and going through the modus operandi of the proceeding. It is true the enrollment is completed, or being completed, and the Provost Marshal is perhaps ready to draft at the expiration of the time allowed by the President under his proclamation for the respective districts to fill the quota assigned. Still, until the order is actually enforced, I cannot see how a person can commit the offence of resisting the draft, or counsel a resistance to the draft. It is an operation not of itself, and all the steps taken up to the 5th of September are mere preliminaries to the draft, and I decide that the defendant is not properly put on the complaint, and hereby order his discharge."

From Trans-Mississippi.

The Editor of the Atlanta (Geo.) Register has had the pleasure of an interview with an intelligent officer from General Kirby Smith's army, who gave an interesting account of the position West of the Mississippi. The Trans-Mississippi army is better equipped at present, than it has been during the war, and its morale is splendid. Among the changes that are taking place it may not be improper to mention that Buckner relieves Walker in command of the Department of West Louisiana. Walker relieves Magruder in Texas Magruder relieves Price in Arkansas, and Price goes to his old court, with sufficient force, it is believed, to free that State from the invader. There are no Yankees in West Louisiana, except a garrison of about 5,000 at Morganza, and a few scouting parties. Buckner will certainly cross the Mississippi river in time to have a hand in the present campaign in Georgia. Notwithstanding our little reverse at Atlanta, the sky is bright all around, and the rebellion, instead of being on its "last legs," presents to day a more formidable front to the persevering Yankees than ever. Should Jonathan ever accomplish the impossible feat of subjugating the Confederate states on this side of the Mississippi, he will find the war just commenced. He cannot subdue the Trans-Mississippi empire in a thousand years. He had better make peace before he becomes utterly bankrupt, if he is not so already.

What Lincoln Thinks about McClellan and the Democrats.

The Grant (Wis.) *Herald* contains a very interesting letter from Hon. John T. Mills, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of Gen McClellan. We give the President's expressed views, omitting the preliminary account of the interview:

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programe offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that any must result in the permanent destruct on of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, Gen. McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed by democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States nearly 200 000 ablebodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black man who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them unlimited success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our military enemies such a vantage as insure success, and then depend on possibly flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two hundred thousand men from our side and put them in the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

"Fredericksburg has given us two hundred thousand men raised [illegible] I will give us more yet. Just so much [illegible] wrested from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue.

Despotism in Kentucky.—The Yankee nation is fast sliding into the most oppressive despotism on earth, and if Lincoln shall be re elected to the Presidency, we predict that he will be proclaimed absolute Dictator in less than another year. The most striking example of the galling despotism of which we speak, is presented in the news from Kentucky, wherein we are told that "Gen. Ewing has issued an order, dated at Louisville, requesting the justices of each county of the State to assemble in ten days, and levy a tax sufficient to arm, mount and maintain fifty men until further orders."

The purpose of this armed force is evidently to keep the people in subjection, and prevent them from resisting Lincoln's abolition proclamations, which are in manifest violation of both the State and Federal constitutions, and destructive of all private rights. And, not content with the insult and outrage to a sovereign State, of placing an armed guard over them in each county, Lincoln goes still further and orders them, without even the form or pretext of law, to be taxed to support the hand which thus cruelly smites them! If this is not the climax of humiliation we cannot imagine what would be. Poor Kentucky!

Gov. Bramblette has ordered the courts to disregard this military decree of Ewing, but whether he has the back bone to stand up to his proclamation remains to be seen. We believe he has not, and that he will cowardly submit, as he has heretofore submitted, to anything Lincoln does.

We hope the people of the Confederacy will read in the melancholy fate of Kentucky the dreadful despotism which awaits them in the event of final subjugation.

Lynchburg Republican.

A Passage From Macaria.—"Father, it would not require much stretch of the imagination to belive that, by some descendental metempsychosis, I had become an experienced member of the sacred gnomides, torn ruthlessly from my sisterhood in Cerro de Frio on the cold dreary cavern of the Agathyrsi."

Jolly, lofty, and luminous, isn't it?

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

HAMPTON'S CAVALRY—CAPTURE OF CATTLE, PRISONERS, &c.

Petersburg, Sept. 17th, 1864.

Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines on Thursday near Sycamore Church, Prince George county, seventeen miles from the city, capturing twenty five hundred head of fat beef cattle, three hundred prisoners, a number of horses and ten wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.

Gregg's division of Yankee cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains.

Hampton and men in full feather and eager for another chance at Grant's choice beef.

SHERMAN WANTS A CONFERENCE—EXILES FROM ATLANTA—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

Macon, Sept. 17th, 1864.

It is reported with a considerable show of truth that Sherman has sent an informal request to Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator H. V. Johnston to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Brig Gen. T. A. Stroup has been relieved of duty as chief of staff to Gen. Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines—Several hundred families have arrived in the most destitute condition imaginable.

Gen. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of 2 000 prisoners. Seven hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

FROM MOBILE.

Mobile, Sept. 16th, 1864.

A gunboat on yesterday came close on shore near the mouth of Dog river. A field battery opened on her, giving her five good shots, when the enemy retired.

It is reported that the enemy have repaired the gunboat Gaines, and put her in commission.

The Fish river expedition has returned badly peppered by our cavalry.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Grenada, Sept. 15th, via Mobile, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Memphis dates of the 13th inst. have been received.

Gov. Flanagan, of Arkansas, has called a special session of the Legislature.

Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is interrupted.

The Memphis Argus says that an official bulletin from Secretary Stanton gives interesting facts relative to the call for five hundred thousand more men. The credits to States for previous excess will consume two-fifths of the number, leaving three hundred thousand men actually to be raised; one-third of the amount to meet all the requirements of Gen. Grant, and the remaining two thirds to supply the casualties of battle, loss by discharges, desertions, garrison forts, fight guerrillas, and keep open communication.

GEN. SHELBY'S VICTORY—COTTON CROPS DESTROYED ON THE MISSISSIPPI—YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST, &c.

Clinton, La., Sept. 16th, 1864.

Shelby's victory in Arkansas is complete. The Rail Road was torn up for several miles, and one entire regiment of Yankees captured.

The army worm has destroyed all the Cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The Yellow Fever is very violent at Key West and Tortugas.

FROM GEORGIA.

Macon, Sept. 16th, 1864.

The exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly depleted by men whose time of service has expired going home. Some statements place the number already gone at 10,000.

Yesterday was universally observed throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer, by the army and the people.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 13th has been received. It says that Wheeler had been driven from Middle Tennessee by Steadman.

Morgan's Staff had arrived at Chattanooga.

Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army, saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake in Hood in sending his cavalry to the rear. We must concede, he says, to our enemy, that he met us patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had manouvered for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall instantly. Our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with the main army, and Atlanta fell into our possession.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

Richmond, Sept. 17th, 1864.

The following was received to-day:

Headquarters, A. N. V. Sept. 17th, 1864.

To the Hon. Secretary, of War, J. A. Seddon:

At daylight yesterday morning the enemy's skirmishers who were west of the Jerusalem Plank Road, were driven back on their entrenchments, along their whole extent.—At the same hour, Hampton attacked his position north of Norfolk. He captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms and wagons, a large number of horses and twenty-five hundred cattle. Gregg attacked Hampton on his return in the afternoon, at Berrier's Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but was repulsed and driven back.—Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss will not exceed fifty men.

Signed, R. E. Lee, General.

THE PEACE MEN IN THE NORTH.

Richmond, Sept. 17th, 1864.

The New York News of the 13th inst., states that pre

From the World

At a regular meeting of Greensboro, Lodge, No. 76 A. Y. M., held in their Hall, on the 3rd of September, 1864, the Committee appointed at the regular meeting on the 16th of August, made the following report, which, after several addresses, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with regret that an effort is being made by certain citizens and newspaper [illegible] North Carolina, to assimilate the Order of Masonry with a traitorous Society called the "Heroes of America." And whereas we as free and accepted Masons know that this assertion, no matter by whom made, is a vile slander and without foundation: and we believe it is obligatory on us, as an Order to vindicate the character of our time-honored institution from all such assertions; therefore

Resolved, That we deny any assimilation whatever with any such association, and boldly assert that all such assimilation are perverters of the time-honored institution.

Resolved, That there is a wide gulf between our ancient order and the Heroes of America—in the one the first principles inculcated are fidelity to our Government and an support to the Constitution while the object of the other is to sap the foundation of both.

Resolved, That we believe that there is nothing either criminal in the requirements of masonry: and no member of the Lodge unless he remain under which he lives, we denounce as a conspiracy against the Government, and all traitors and tories at the expense of their lives.

Resolved, That we shall ascertain that any mason [illegible] shall have joined this new [illegible] principles of masonry, we will deal with him according to the laws for unmasonic conduct; and expulsion from all the benefits and privileges upon being admonished, he refuses to withdraw from said secret organization.

Resolved, That a copy of this Lodge be directed to the Committee, to ascertain whether any of the members have been induced to connect themselves with the said Order of Heroes of America, known as the "Heroes of America," and to report them to this Lodge.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished for publication, and that a copy be forwarded to said secret organization

A. W. GLENN,
J. W. HAWLETT,
D. N. SHERWOOD,
J. H. TARPLEY,
A. A. PRITCHETT,
} Com.

D. N. SHERWOOD, Sec'y.

[illegible] OF YESTERDAY—NEARLY [illegible] DOLLARS SUPPOSED TO [illegible]

[illegible] of yesterday state that at [illegible] work, it was whispered [illegible] Government officials—one a late official [illegible] Navy Department [illegible] Navy Agent at Camp Jackson, [illegible] Confederacy, taking with [illegible] $700,000, and the latter $149, [illegible] bonds, but converted into gold, [illegible] before the rogues departed.—[illegible] to the particulars:

[illegible] defaulting Treasury at [illegible] W. Butler, pay clerk of the Confederate [illegible]. The commissary is Thos. [illegible] Jackson Hospital. Both of the [illegible] leaving behind him a wife and [illegible] Knox, obtaining a passport for [illegible] name of himself and a "blind [illegible] was personated by Butler. The fact [illegible] was not made fully apparent [illegible] Surgeon Hancock, in charge of [illegible] Hospital, came into the city and made [illegible] whereabouts of Knox. It was [illegible] he had drawn one hundred and [illegible] hundred dollars from the [illegible] two certain certified checks, and that [illegible] was cut by Butler as the pay clerk.—[illegible] Butler's accounts it was said [illegible] to seven hundred thousand [illegible].

[illegible] both Butler and Knox have been [illegible] time among the brokers buying up [illegible] and foreign sterling, fine jewelry, [illegible], and diamonds, and that they [illegible] Confederate currency into three [illegible] dollars, less bulky, and at the same [illegible] and handy for the journey contemplated [illegible] a young man of plausible address, [illegible] Fredericksburg, Virginia. Butler [illegible] fine exterior, always dressed in [illegible] cut, with a profusion of rings, [illegible] pomatum. He was born in Portsmouth, [illegible] New York. He lived there for some [illegible] and has ideas of fast living. It was [illegible] night from reliable authority that Knox passed through Fredricksburg on [illegible] in the direction of the Potomac, [illegible] intention of crossing the river into Maryland. It was further learned [illegible] that has taken steps looking to the [illegible] parties and Captain Maccubbin [illegible], of the Provost Marshall's office [illegible] pursuit.

Petersburg Express 16th inst.

In Memory of Morgan.

[illegible] officers of Morgan's command sends the following brief review of the [illegible] career:

General John H. Morgan—the gallant [illegible] and fame is too enlarged to be [illegible] comment—will cast a pall over the enemy. As an humble follower of the [illegible] who was relieved from command of his [illegible] duty to be placed on duty "in the [illegible] Johnston and Jackson, Bee and [illegible] other gallant generals and Christian [illegible] now serving, I feel called upon to [illegible] principal feats of my daring leader [illegible] the main, leaving to the [illegible] the duty of fully recording his [illegible] General John H. Morgan, in September, [illegible] option of a company of partizan rangers [illegible] brought into requisition a system of [illegible] that has been since successfully adopted [illegible] leaders in the Confederate States as a [illegible] reason of using the horse only to [illegible] and then dismounting to fight.

[illegible] 1862, he had raised, equiped, armed [illegible] regiment of cavalry, all at no expense [illegible] the rear of the enemy's army. [illegible] command of that brigade, he made, [illegible] July, 1862, a reconnoisance into [illegible], resulting from Knoxville, Tennessee, [illegible] resulting spirits July 20th. In twenty-[illegible] Central Kentucky, killing, [illegible] scores of the enemy, and [illegible] with his losses but eight, and [illegible] recruits. To follow up the work [illegible] under the leadership of General [illegible] quite too much space in your paper; [illegible] I conclude, without fear of contradiction, [illegible] to the memory of this great and [illegible] he rendered more troops than any other [illegible] Confederate States army—that [illegible] more Federals than any Lieutenant [illegible] and more Federals, captured more [illegible] and suffered less in the loss of men than any [illegible] of General [illegible] commander in the army.—[illegible] was great in strategy, bold in execution, [illegible] in the interest of his country or [illegible] cool for it. As a friend, true and firm, kind [illegible]. No subordinate ever approached his [illegible] and welcomed in a genial manner. [illegible] Morgan's zeal for the cause frequently [illegible] to the literal construction [illegible] but the Confederacy has had no truer [illegible] never stood battling in her defence, and Kentucky [illegible] proud to feel, although many of her [illegible] were committed to the tyrant's yoke, that [illegible] H. Morgan, her gallant son, poured out his life [illegible] the alter of Constitutional liberty. Comrades [illegible] followers of the brave lamented dead, his death [illegible] to vindicate. Let us each and every one strive [illegible] renewed zeal and determination to keep up the [illegible] the duty of fully recording his [illegible] General John H. Morgan, in Sep-[illegible] option of a company of partizan ran-[

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1864.

One grand and engrossing occupation of our County Court this week, demanding the attention of both juries, grand and petit, has been the finding of bills and the trial of parties charged with selling liquor in quantities smaller than a quart, in plain terms, retailing without license. Of course it is the duty of the grand jury to examine into these violations of law, and it is also the duty of the petit jury to try all cases of violation of the laws duly submitted to them; and we are neither finding, nor pretending to find, fault with any person in the connection, at the same time that it does at times appear to us that the present system does not work quite so well as could be wished. We do not whether this constantly recurring and regularly exacted crop of indictments at each term of the County and Superior Court is exactly promotive of reverence for the law or respect for its sanctions. The penalties of the law do not appear in any way to affect, much less abolish the sale of liquor, which everybody seems to think and to know, is entitled to options, precisely as though license was granted to every one that applied. We are simply stating a matter of fact, which all know. The only difference we can see is that now to whatever evil may be charged with the sale of liquor, is added the breaking open and violation of law, a violation which appears to be winked at by the public, and, we doubt much whether the conscientious oaths of our grand jurors or other public officers, can find a precedent for one tenth of the cases.

It is also a thing to be thought of, whether it is habitual and habitually winked at, whether it does not have the effect of weakening, to some extent, the sanction of all laws. We think that experience would indicate such as the probable tendency. Before all know the repugnance which men have to being brought before a grand jury, or before a court as witnesses, especially as cases of this character are, and how they thus unconsciously become leaders and abettors of the retailers, so far as helping to conceal the matter is concerned. The net effect of this circumstance may not be great, but it certainly cannot be good—We do not mean that men commit perjury, but that they try to avoid knowing, and thus conceive at ever size.

Of course the Commissioners of Wilmington and the Magistrate of North Wilmington [illegible] best what to do in the premises, and we make these remarks only for their consideration. In a word, the subject is now, all past experience to the contrary, attempts to suppress wholesale retailing [illegible] it be so that it cannot be suppressed, [illegible] in that case it must better be licensed, and taxed, so as to [illegible] the license be high enough to make [illegible] have an interest in [illegible] more, probably, [illegible] ing, if not the quality [illegible] ces, and then [illegible]

What Denmark [illegible] consisted, besides [illegible] ers, of Denmark [illegible] Holstein and Lauenburg [illegible] Europe and the West [illegible]

The area of [illegible] that of the Duchies [illegible] nearly equal to [illegible] tion of Denmark Proper [illegible] of the Duchies, [illegible] 689,650, or nearly [illegible] Probably had the [illegible] been as recent as that [illegible] ulation of the former [illegible] of the latter. In 1860 [illegible] 141,112, of which 87,647 [illegible] The total imports were [illegible] 819 were to the Duchies [illegible] lant little Kingdom has [illegible] European territory [illegible] of its commerce [illegible] lands, and Greenland [illegible] ty or eighty thousand [illegible] and snow, but add nothing [illegible] of Denmark. The Danish [illegible] ta Cruz, famous for rum, [illegible] and St. Thomas, which [illegible] they have some fifty thousand [illegible] belong to Denmark.

Northern accounts [illegible] er Advance, of Harbi- [illegible] outward trip from [illegible] know the circumstances [illegible] has excited some surprise, [illegible] regret here, was expected. [illegible] nificent sea-going qualities [illegible] the surprise felt at her capture [illegible] through the cordon of [illegible] port.

The Advance was among the [illegible] sels ever built on the [illegible] water inflicted her fatal [illegible] to this port, and deprive [illegible] this trade. Her capture, [illegible] nate circumstances, [illegible] sea-going ship of [illegible] captured, and [illegible] their blockading squadron. We presume it will not be long before she makes her appearance on our coast as a fully armed and exceedingly dangerous blockade runner.

The Advance had only [illegible] and can have [illegible] dred bales of Cotton.

Every one has heard the queer blunder made by the man who tried to repeat the conundrum as to when a young lady is like a watch, for answer being—when she is a little sulky, but he could not think of sulky, and therefore said When she is a little buggy. We see that a Macon contemporary rather plays upon the same idea, by asserting that a bond is an uncomfortable vehicle when it is a little buggy. We think it would be even worse if it were big buggy.

Apparently there is nothing new from Mobile. The greatest inconvenience experienced by the Mobilians consequent upon the presence of the Yankees in their immense bay, is the stoppage of the supply of fish. The bay also having many splendid oysters, affords an abundant supply of oysters, now, also no more available. Some of Forrest's men, newly arrived at Mobile, swear by the Great Pelican of the wilderness that they *will* have oysters, Yankees or no Yankees, if they have to swim their horses and take the gunboats by storming. Hope they may succeed.

Getting Warm Again.—At three o'clock day afternoon, it was 87 in a cool place.

No Mails.—Neither on yesterday nor the day did we receive any mails from Richmond or Petersburg. Yesterday the mail from Raleigh and the western part of this State also failed owing, as we are informed, to a collision on the North Carolina Railroad, the character or details of which we have not yet learned.

County Solicitor.—We learn that M. B. Smith, Esq., was this week reelected solicitor for the county, for the ensuing four years.

The terms of service of two out of every three of the Yankee prisoners in our hands have expired, hence the carelessness displayed by the Yankees on the subject of an exchange.

The War in the West.

If there exists a chance for bringing either of the chief Yankee armies to grief, the best chance is presented by the distance of Sherman from any reliable base of operations. The James River is always open for Grant, and his right always rests on it, while his left sweeps around Petersburg. Even when beaten and driven into his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds, Beast Butler had always his fleet to fall back upon, and was thus saved from any serious risk of total ruin. A back door of retreat was always open.

Sherman, on the contrary, has no gunboats to fall back upon, and no reliable water-base nearer than Nashville, Tennessee, or Tuscumbia, Alabama. When at Atlanta he is 138 miles from Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, and mainly dependent on a single railroad. He may draw some supplies from East Tennessee, but they must be small; in fact we know that his beef cattle, horses, breadstuffs and bacon come mainly from beyond the Ohio, from which stream he must be distant over five hundred miles by any practicable route for transportation.

We need not here repeat the already oft repeated expressions of astonishment at the tame submission of five hundred miles of Southern country to the continued advance of the Yankee arms, or to the maintainance of Yankee communications through five hundred miles of Confederate territory. We call attention to the physical and political situation there, with the view of enforcing our first proposition, namely, that the South Western seat of war opens up the best field for determination and energy, and that success in that field promises far more remunerative results than in any other field which the Confederacy presents.

Grant is at his water-base now, and will not soon cut loose from it. He has been baffled—he may be whipped, but he cannot be destroyed or placed at serious inconvenience ever, for want of supplies. Sherman is, as we have seen, away from any base. Upon him any blow must fall with crushing effect, and to strike that blow should, we think, be the great object of our military authorities, in which they should be sustained by all our people. Sherman's success keeps up the war spirit in the Northwest. His defeat might effect what Vallandigham, and Long, and Vorhees, and others have failed to accomplish. To strike a blow at Sherman no half measures must be used, and no second rate men must be kept in authority. The times call for the best the country affords. The papers—not the sensation papers alone—give utterance, we think, to a sentiment which is rapidly assuming the form of a demand. Give to the army of Tennessee Beauregard and Forrest. Give to the former what Stonewall Jackson is said to have once asked for—more men and no questions. Right or wrong, there is a growing distrust of any interference with that army by General Bragg.—It looks no good to that army when he has anything to say in its management—so the great body of the people seem to think. At any rate, it might be well to try the experiment of separating its fortunes altogether from even the remotest influence of General Bragg's unlucky star. General Wheeler ought to give place to some stern and sturdy man like Forrest, even if he did graduate at West Point. General Wheeler may be a very good and gallant man, but it is not him we think about, it is the campaign. So far, in that campaign, "the war child" has proved a failure.

Grant broke up from Culpeper Court House, "on this line," not "all summer," but unbeaten and unfought "on this line" he has lost since eighty thousand men, and found Richmond a hard road to travel, and "this line" wholly impracticable, he crossed over to the Southside, leaving Lee behind. The result is that Northern Virginia has been cleared of invasion, and Lee has sent back into our lands; we gather its products, and we transport its harvests on our railroads. Is it not strange that nothing like this occurs on the line of invasion in the Southwest? Are the people so different, or is the management so different? Is Virginia managed by Lee, and the West by an Anlic Connell at Richmond? These questions are hard to answer, yet they will suggest themselves, and they are asked every day. They are important. They may be vital.

Later from the United States.

We have received copies of the Herald of the 9th, and extra lines of the 8th, from which we extract the following:

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

New York, Sept. 8, 1864.

To General George B. McClellan:

Sir:—The undersigned were appointed a committee of the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to see the representatives of that Convention, whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens who attended and watched its proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak are animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States; and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every act.

And we may be permitted to add, that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in their selection, of their candidate, of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country peace and constitutional liberty.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Chairman.
JOHN BIGLER, of California.
ALFRED P. EDGERTON, of Indiana.
JAMES P. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island.
JOHN BERRIFF, of Delaware.
JOHN CAIN, of Vermont.
HUGH McCURDY, of Michigan.
JOSEPH E. SMITH, of Maine.
GEORGE H. CARMAN, of Maryland.
BENJAMIN STARK, of Oregon.
JOHN M. DOUGLASS, of Illinois.
CHARLES NEGUS, of Iowa.
JOHN O. STILES, of Pennsylvania.
WILSON SHANNON, of Kansas.
C. C. ABBOTT, of Massachusetts.
H. H. BERRY, of Minnesota.
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky.
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.
JOHN G. HARRINGTON, of New Hampshire.
GEO. W. MORGAN, of Ohio.
ALFRED E. BURR, of Connecticut.
THEODORE RUNYON, of New Jersey.
WALTER P. BURCH, of Missouri.
JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., of New York.
W. T. GALLOWAY, of Wisconsin.

Orange, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, constitution, laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconstruction would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefit of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be an indispensable condition in any settlement.

So soon as it is clear, or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace, on the basis of the Union, we should expend all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with honor and the safety of the country, to secure such a peace as will re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State.

The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, though unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If frank, earnest and persistent efforts to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who maintain an armed opposition to the Union.

But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look it in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brothers had been in vain, and that we had abandoned that Union for which we had so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army or navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy, the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of duty and the limitations of Executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditures, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality reannex our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens, and the rights of States, and the taking authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention, and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on his all powerful aid, do my best to hasten Union and peace on a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. B. McClellan.

Hon. Robert Seymour and others, Committee.

Washington, Sept. 8, 1864.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lt. Gen. Grant, dated

Headq'rs Armies of the U. S., City Point, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne:

Dear Sir—I state to all citizens who visit me, that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last men. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroads, and performing a good part of their garrison duty in fortified positions. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force.

Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing, from desertions and other causes, at least one regiment per day. With this depletion upon them the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves.

Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the start they have enforced the enemy would be more than equal, and would make but little resistance.

I have conversed but little on politics, but I am anxious to feel an interest after the Presidential election—I feel an interest in the effects. They hope a change in the administration, while the election of the peace candidate; in fact like Micawber they hope for something to turn up.

Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with the assistance of Northern men joining the South because of our folly in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed.—They would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North pay all losses for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North. Yours, truly,

U. S. Grant.

Gen. Forrest's Attack on Memphis.

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser gives the annexed account of Gen. Forrest's attack on Memphis:

Forrest's dash on, or rather attack on Memphis, accomplished the very purpose for which it was intended. The enemy was announced as marching from Lagrange to Holly Springs, Abbeville and Oxford. They came in overwhelming numbers—not less than twenty thousand. With the small number of troops Gen. Forrest had at his command, he knew he could make no formidable resistance to do but little in checking their crowd of movement. It was evident that the enemy intended to march to Mobile and to plunder and devastate the richest portions of the State as they passed through. It was evident that something must be done, or the State would be desolated. Gen. Forrest conceived the idea of attacking Memphis, as the only means by which the State could be saved from the destroying hand of the invader. Consequently he left Oxalona with the determination of moving at once upon Memphis, but while on the march in that direction of Holly springs and Lagrange, he learned that the enemy were in Oxford. He immediately turned his command in that direction, but reached Oxford just as the enemy evacuated the town.

Gen. Forrest remained at Oxford several days skirmishing with the enemy, waiting for an appropriate time to give them the dodge. The rain poured in torrents, and the roads were in wretched condition. On the evening of the 18th inst., he started for Memphis. The rain still poured in a drowning flood, the roads were exceedingly heavy, but he rapidly pushed on until he reached Clear Creek, which was found swollen and out of its banks—swimming, unfordable. A halt and a camp was expected, but the General was not to be diverted from his purpose by such small impediments. After a short pause he turned suddenly to the left, for the purpose of heading the stream that was swimming before him. Wandering along the by paths and over the hills, he succeeded in flanking Clear Creek and in pushing on. He reached Panola about 8 o'clock, having traveled during the night about forty miles, over the worst of roads. A pontoon had been previously thrown over the Tallahatchie at Panola, and the column after a rest, hurried on.

No obstacle was encountered until we reached Senatobia. Here the stream Hickahala was found swimming. There were no facilities for bridging it, but the fruitful brain of Gen. Forrest soon designed a plan for crossing, and in two hours after reaching this creek, his command was found ascending the opposite bank upon a splendid bridge. Onward the raiders rushed until they reached the Cold Water. This stream was full to overflowing, and the prospect of crossing was indeed gloomy, but Gen. Forrest went to work, with his own strong arms, and unconquerable will, and in a couple of hours another bridge was built, and the command safely landed on the opposite bank. Hernando was reached about dark, which brought us to within twenty-two miles of Memphis. After marching about twelve miles the command was halted for the purpose of resting and disposing of troops to make the assault. The exact position of the enemy's encampments were ascertained, and the troops pushed on. Silence and caution were enjoined upon every soldier. Nonconnah Creek, six miles from town, was crossed over, and the excitement became intense. Slowly and stealthily the skirmishing column moved on.

Presently Capt. Forrest hove in sight of the enemy's pickets. They ordered a halt and asked who comes there? Capt. Forrest replied, the 2d Iowa and 12th Missouri, was the reply. Advance one at a time, was the reply. Captain Forrest rushed upon them dispersing the squad. The crack of his pistol was the signal for the charge. General Forrest turned to Gass, his bugler, and ordered him to sound the charge. The loud, deep roaring of the horses' feet, the shouts of the riders, and the continual blast from the bugles, now filled the air with a most unearthly and terrific sound. On the infuriated Confederates rushed until they reached the Yankee camps. Here the scene beggars description. Men were roused from their slumbers only to be killed. Friend and foe were mixed up in wild confusion. Some of the Yankees were naked, others in their night clothes. The Confederates still kept up their yelling, the bugle still sounded the charge, and the musketry, and the screams of the affrighted or dying Yankees added still greater terror to the awful scene. The panic stricken enemy rushed in wild dismay to the fields, the woods and the neighboring houses.

Meantime Gen. Forrest was hard at work. After passing the State College he discovered, dark as it was, the enemy so recently dispersed in their tents were organizing, concentrating and forming near the college into which many had fled for protection. He immediately halted his command. Day was now dawning, and for six hours the fight raged with unabated fury. Gen. Forrest had not more than seven hundred present, but he repulsed every charge and drove the enemy from his position. He was everywhere found in the thickest of the fight, leading forward his troops. At the head of his escort he charged the enemy's cavalry, consisting of several hundred, and routed them. The enemy seemed anxious to regain the ground occupied by their tents, and which we held, but every effort was repulsed, with great slaughter.

The enemy had taken refuge in the State College as a fort, and from this position they were doing us some damage, but Major J. P. Strange opened one piece of artillery upon this building and the Yankees left. It was evident the enemy had some seven or eight thousand troops confronting us. Wishing to bring out the prisoners captured, and seeing the utter folly of continuing a fight where the discrepancy of numbers were so great, Gen Forrest determined to retire. This he did about seven o'clock, bringing off two hundred and thirty eight prisoners, about one hundred horses. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed thirty.

After reaching Nonconnah Gen. Forrest sent a flag of truce into Memphis proposing to exchange the prisoners he had taken, but Gen. Washburn refused, declaring it was impossible for General Forrest to get out, and he intended to retake his prisoners, capture him and his whole army. General Forrest scorned the threat, told the Yankee officer he intended to return the same way he came by Hernando and Panola. This honest avowal was regarded by the stupid Washburn as a ruse. He felt certain, since General Forrest had declared his determination to return to Panola, that he intended to attack the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and go out by Bolivar, Texas, and consequently be sent all its troops in that direction. Gen. Forrest crossed the Tallahatchie unmolested.

After reaching Panola on the 23d, Gen. Forrest began to look to see if his raid would have the intended effect of drawing back the large forces at Abbeville, threatening to devastate the State, and sure enough that night about twelve o'clock he received by telegraph the gratifying intelligence that the enemy were falling back from Oxford to Lagrange. Thus did he accomplish his object, in addition to killing, wounding and capturing five hundred of the enemy and many valuable horses. During the war Gen. Forrest has won many brilliant victories, but the last is one of the brightest in the catalogue. It has been fruitful of more good than any one event of the war. It seems to be the peculiar province of Gen. Forrest to save in the hour of peril the State of Mississippi, by whipping Smith and Grierson in February, to drive Sherman from Meredian, and by this recent attack upon Memphis he has forced Smith, with twenty thousand men, back from Oxford to Lagrange. The services of such a man will give fabulous immortality to his name.

Fisher Elder.—The petty tyrant at Natchez has probably received a reprimand from his masters for his treatment of the distinguished prelate, rather from fear of the consequences, however, than from any real disapproval of his course. He has accordingly revoked (or, as he says, "suspended") his recent order in the case, but in doing so he has displayed his spite in a manner which only makes him more contemptible than he was before. The following is his order:

Headquarters U. S. Forces.
Natchez, Miss., August 12, 1864.

[*Special Orders, No. 31.*]

The Military Authority having been, for the time, vindicated, so much of Special Order No. 11, as requires Rev. William Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez, to remain within the Military Lines of the Post of Vidalia, La., is suspended, and he will return to his home and duties, until the pleasure of the War Department be known in his case.

And as all solemn appeals to the Supreme Being, not proceeding from honest hearts and writing minds, necessarily offensive to him, and subversive of sound morality, so much of special order No. 31, June 13, 1864, as requires that special prayer to be pronounced, in behalf of the President of the United States and the Union, is suspended until further orders; leaving all persons conducting divine worship at liberty to manifest such measure of hostility as they may feel against the Government and the Union of these States, and their exemplaths, with the rebellion, by omitting such supplication, if so minded.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. Brayman.

J. H. CLUNN, A. A. G.

Official: C. D. Smith, Lieut. and A. D. C.

A Prime Ministerial Conversation.

Greenwich the 23d July. The members of the Government are assembled under the roof of Mr. Quartermain for the purpose of discussing the Ministerial Whitebait Dinner. Pending the announcement of the repast the following conversation takes place:

Lord Palmerston.—Well, gentlemen, six weeks ago I fancy you hardly expected to eat a Ministerial dinner this year.

Earl Russell (who has lit a very large Regalia contrary to the advice of his colleagues, who are aware of the ill effects smoking always has upon the little man, especially before dinner)—Well, Pam, the last month has been harrassing; but, you see, thanks to my management ——

Mr. Gladstone (sarcastically, and with intense politeness)—You said management, Earl Russell?

Lord Palmerston.—The less you say, Johnny, about *your* management the better, considering the trouble that Gladstone, I, and Layard have had to pull you out of the hole this last month.

Mr. Layard.—Yes, it was all we could do. Luckily, my cool, temperate argument, so different from the violence from the Conservative party, had its effect upon the House, I reckon.

Mr. Gladstone.—Don't be a humbug, Layard. Mud was flung on both sides, and we did our share as well as the Opposition.

Sir G. Grey.—Yes, I quite felt for you fellows. You got it, if the expression may be allowed, particularly hot. Even the independent members walked into you—Colonel Sibthorp and Roebuck to wit.

Mr. Cardwell.—Ah! Roebuck always reminds me of the Mother in law in the farce, when she says, "Now it's my turn to speak." "Then," remarks the son-in-law, "we are sure of something disagreeable."

Mr. Layard.—Well, never mind what he said, he voted with us and that's the chief thing, after all. His independent members stared—

Lord Palmerston.—One thing that has saved us was our excellent financial policy. If we hadn't had an out-and-out budget this year to outweigh our foreign bungling—for we have made a mess of the Danish business, in spite of all we may say to the contrary—we should have been at Greenwich in a Ministerial capacity.

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes, I knew my budget was good, and I am not the one to hide my light under a bushel; but the country's dislike and mistrust of the Tories has also done a good deal for us.

Lord Palmerston.—I grant that; but I maintain that it is to our finance we are chiefly indebted for our success in the late trying crisis.

Earl Russel.—Trying, indeed, Pam, to think of you and I being turned out office after all the years we have held it.

Mr. Gladstone, (meditatively.)—Through good report and evil report; principally the latter.

Earl Russell (on whom the effects of the cigar are beginning to be painfully visible.)—I wish, Gladstone, you wouldn't be so sarcastic. You're not Premier now you know.

Mr. Gladstone.—Not yet. If I were, Master Johnny ——(Retires to the window muttering, and meditates on the propriety of taxing mudlarks as game.)

Lord C. Paget.—I say, Pam, how about going to the country this year?

Lord Palmerston.—Well, I don't know. I should like to stave off the evil day as long as possible. Personally it is a matter of indifference to me.

Duke of Somerset.—To you it may be—so it is to me; but some of us, I guess, won't look at it quite in that light.

Mr. Layard.—No for the grovelling skunks who call themselves an Opposition, afraid to face us in open day, fight their dastardly battle in the registration courts.

Duke of Somerset.—Bravo, Layard! For keeping your temper and using mild language, I'll back you against the world.

Lord Palmerston.—Oh, bother the Conservaties and the country too! Don't you see that—

Footman. (entering).—My lords and gentlemen, dinner's on the table.—*Punch.*

A man said to some of his friends, that when he married he loved his wife so much he could have eaten her up, and ever since had regretted he didn't.

Walking Through the Wilderness.

[Children's Bread.]

Does the straight way sometimes seem long,
Thou weeping pilgrim child?
Is thy heart weak, the foeman strong,
And the road lone and wild?

Jesus is with thee,—do not fear;
And walking by thy side
Are unseen angels, pressing near
To hold, and help, and guide.

Each grief its angel comfort brings
The shades which gather round
Are shadows from protecting wings,
Nearest, when darkest found.

The morning clouds soon disappear,
And when the mists arise,
All underneath the dew of tears
A hidden manna lies.

The Saviour knows each childish fear,
Temptations which befall,
Each quiet sigh, each ready tear,
And He has felt them all.

Be not afraid; in the dark days,
To him but the closer press;
He knoweth all thy wandering ways
Through this great wilderness.

Death's Final Conquest.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate,
Death lays his icy hands on kings;
Sceptres and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill,
But their a rosy nerves at last must yield—
They fall like one another still,
Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow,
Then boast no more your mighty deeds,
Upon death's purple altar now,
See where the victor victim bleeds
All heads must come
To the cold tomb,
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Prayer During Battle.

From the German of Korner.

Father, I call on Thee
The warring artillery's clouds thicken round me,
The hiss and the glare of the loud bolts confound me;
Ruler of battles, I call on Thee!
O, Father, lead Thou me.

O, Father, lead Thou me;
To victory, to death, dread Commander, O guide me;
The dark valley brightens when Thou art beside me;
Lord, as Thou wilt, so lead Thou me,
God, I acknowledge Thee

God, I acknowledge Thee;
When the breeze through the dry leaves of autumn is moaning,
When the thunder storm of battle is groaning,
Fount of Mercy, in each I acknowledge Thee,
O, Father, bless Thou me.

O, Father, bless Thou me,
I trust in Thy mercy, whate'er may befall me;
'Tis Thy word that hath sent me, that word can recall me,
Living or dying, O bless Thou me;
Father, I honor Thee.

Father, I honor Thee;
Not for earth's hoards or honors we here are contending,
All that is holy our swords are defending;
Then falling and conquering I honor Thee,
God, I repose in Thee.

God, I repose in Thee;
When the thunders of Death my soul is greeting,
When the gushed veins bleed and the life is fleeting,
In Thee, my God, I repose in Thee.
Father, I call on Thee.

From the Church Intelligencer.

Sown in Tears.

By Viola

Chill the air and hard the ground,
Not one ray of sunshine liath;
O'er the moor, with hollow sound,
Mourning low, the cold wind sigheth.
Sower! break the stubborn soil,
Lavish in its furrows heaping,
Cease not from thy patient toil,
Sow the seed and wait the reaping!

Summer sunlight on the hill,
Birds in every green tree singing,
Shouts of joy the soft air fill,
Home the harvest they are bringing;
And the sower on the plain,
His long-buried seed now finding
Ripened heads of mellow grain,
Into golden sheaves in binding!

In the dark and narrow tomb,
Comrades seed we bury, weeping,
And in this its quiet home,
Leave it to our Saviour's keeping.
To the end we cannot see,
Faith but heavenly vision lending.
Unto God's supreme decree,
We in meek submission bending.

O'er our life a mo al chill,
Like on wintry landscape lying,
Ever falls. We trust Him still,
On His faithful word relying.
Earth shall melt with fervent heat—
Time be but a passing story—
We our long-mourned treasures greet,
Sown in tears and reaped in glory!

The following is an extract from a speech of Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate, January 10, 1861:

"If you will not have it thus; if in the pride of power, if in contempt of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which man have not seen. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, in close contact with only imaginary lines of division, and with many means of approach, each sustained by productive sections, the people of which will give freely both of money and of store, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of men, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will furnish hecatombs such as the recent war in Italy did not offer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected? Destruction upon both sides; subjugation upon neither; a treaty of peace, leaving both torn and bleeding; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan substituted for those peaceful notes of domestic happiness that now prevail throughout the land; and then you will agree that each is to pursue his separate course as best he may. This is to be the end of war. Through a long series of years you may waste your strength, distress your people, and get at last to the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of selfishness and passion, folly and crime, dictated your course."

From the Valley.

We have some late news from the Valley, through the Rockingham Register. A formidable raid started out from the enemy's lines on Friday or Saturday week, information of which caused not a little excitement along up the Valley. Commissaries and quartermasters were busy removing their stores to places of safety. It was reported that they had passed up the Page Valley, but this afterwards proved to be a mistake; and it was ascertained that they had crossed over to the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. The following telegraphic dispatch, published by the Register, throws some light on the matter:

"Reliable information from below says—Kershaw's division met the enemy at Berryville on the 3d and attacked them. They were about two corps strong.—We drove them several miles upon another corps in reserve. Brig. Gen. Humphreys was painfully but not seriously wounded. Our loss is killed very small. Everything encouraging. Nothing heard of the raiders this morning."

Since the above was written, the Register adds, we have heard from the "raiders." The body which was supposed to be advancing this way consisted of about 3,000 cavalry, which was cut off in the fight at Berryville, and they were making tracks to get out of our way! They crossed at Ashby's Gap, and most probably passed down near the base of the Blue Ridge to their stronghold at Harper's Ferry.

Later.

A gentleman from Winchester, which place he left on Thursday last, reports all quiet in the Valley, with the exception of occasional cavalry skirmishes. The present location of our army it is unnecessary to state, but our people may rest assured that it is in the right place.—*Petersburg Express, 13th inst.*

British Neutrality has again been shown by an order of the Customs authorities prohibiting the ships of either of the American belligerents from entering any British port for the purpose of being dismantled and sold. Of course, as the British authorities knew that this could only affect prejudicially one side—the Confederate States—it was designed to that end, and is another substantial amend for the Trent affair.

Richmond Whig.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864.

New York papers of the 14th have been received. The Rail Road between Nashville and Chattanooga has been repaired, and the trains are running. The Rail Road trains near Bardstown were captured by guerrillas on Monday.

The Tribune says the Republicans have carried Maine by a larger majority than ever given at any Gubernatorial election. They gain a member of Congress, and have elected five-sixths of the Legislature.

Park Benjamin, well known as a literary man, died in New York on Monday.

Gen. Thos. F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Sherman.

Gen. Martindale, of the army of the Potomac, has resigned.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States, whose quota has not been filled up, on the 19th instant.

Several journals, formerly Republican, have come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati Times and the Albany Statesman, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln, and urge his withdrawal. The Boston Post says it is a great relief to the Democrats to be rid of such an incubus as the Woods; and says, if Vallandigham chooses to follow them he will have a rough road to travel.

Gov. Seymour peremptorily declines a re-nomination for Governor. Gen. Hooker advocates the election of McClellan.

Seward, in a speech at Washington, said the draft would surely come if the people do not volunteer.

It is reported that the Rebels are concentrating at the mouth of Red River.

Gold opened at 218, but advanced to and closed at 224.

FURTHER NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th contains an article from the New York News of the 13th, announcing a determined opposition to McClellan by that journal. The News says: we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but cannot counsel, and will have no part in its demoralized disgrace. The Courier des Etats Unis has also withdrawn from the support of McClellan.

Sherman has strictly prohibited persons not in the military service from entering Atlanta. Neither immigration nor trading is permitted. The city is exclusively for military purposes.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Official notice is given that long date non-taxable bonds will be withdrawn from the market on the 20th, and held at higher rates. Persons holding claims against the Government for subsistence stores, are notified to present their claims, if they wish those bonds in payment at present prices.

[Second Dispatch.]

At auction to-day bonds of the fifteen million loan, coupons, $151; do. registered, $130; long date eight per cent. coupon bonds, $123 to $124; non-taxable bonds, $142; seven per cent. bonds, $75; cotton bonds, $152; four per cent. certificates, $60 to $63.

REMAINS OF GEN. MORGAN.

Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864.

The obsequies of Gen. Morgan took place to-day. His remains were conveyed to Hollywood cemetery and placed in a vault. The funeral cortege included a number of military and civil officials.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, Sept. 16th, 1864.

A skirmish line of eighty-eight of Warren's corps were surprised and captured near the Davis House, on the Weldon Road this morning, in front of Wilcox's division.—The prisoners have arrived here. With this exception, there is nothing interesting to-day. The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several fifteen inch mortar shells, loaded with glass, brass, copper, iron and lead, which fell in the city, but did no damage.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and eager for the fight.

More Work for Farragut.—A New York paper, speaking of the chances of Farragut's trying his artillery further up the bay, says: "It is well that public expectation should not be too exacting. The achievements thus far are of incalculable benefit; but the demand for the presence of a portion of the fleet at the entrances to Wilmington becomes hourly more pressing. * * * * There is work here in store for our fleet, we take it, even more urgent than the immediate capture of Mobile."

The truth is, remarks the Richmond Dispatch, that the Yankees are so dumbfounded at the proceedings of the Tallahassee, and the apprehensions that "more of the same sort" are to follow in her wake, that they now call upon Farragut to relinquish his present hopeless task and aid in the rescuing of their commerce from certain ruin.

A Double Quotation.—"It is well," says the Boston Courier, "to bring forward the similar sentiments of men holding influential positions, expressed under other circumstances. Mr. Davis was certainly prophetic. Mr. Lincoln reminds us of Hazael the Syrian, asking, 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?' and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical question, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Shall we Re-capture Atlanta?—In view of the effect the capture of Atlanta will have at the North, both in checking the growing peace sentiment, and rendering more easy the enforcement of the odious draft, the Macon Telegraph urges the importance of an effort immediately to re-capture Atlanta. Its article is thus concluded:

"To the Government we look, in this emergency, for that vigor of action which it has displayed on former occasions. If it will make the effort, the people and soldiery will support it to the utmost extent of their power. We expect it to essay the re-capture of Atlanta, for we believe that it is aware of its importance both in a strategic and political light, and with this belief we patiently await the development of the plans of those in authority, without offering a word of censure. It must be done shortly, or the hour for action will have passed away with the first fruits of winter."

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